

## REVIEW

*Ethnobotany of Western Washington.* By ERNA GUNTHER. University of Washington Publications in Anthropology, Vol. 10, No. 1, pp. 1-62. October, 1945. University of Washington Press. \$1.50.

This interesting study was originally intended as an investigation of the relationship of a people and its floral environment. Because of the presence of numerous small Indian tribes, belonging to five linguistic stocks but possessing a general homogeneity of culture and living in an area of relative botanical uniformity, western Washington appeared to be a particularly promising field. By showing specific plants to native informants it was possible to assemble data regarding their names and uses (as materials, medicine, or food) in the aboriginal cultures; additional data were compiled from published sources. It was found, however, that "the environment had changed too much, and the process of acculturation had gone too far" to allow full realization of the author's objectives. Nevertheless, interesting data were obtained concerning the uses of a large number of native plant species, including the following: *Polypodium vulgare*, *Polystichum munitum*, *Dryopteris dilatata*, *Athyrium Filix-foemina*, *Adiantum pedatum* var. *aleuticum*, *Struthiopteris spicant*, *Equisetum* spp., *Taxus brevifolia*, *Pinus monticola*, *Picea sitchensis*, *Tsuga heterophylla*, *Pseudotsuga taxifolia*, *Thuja plicata*, *Typha latifolia*, *Lysichitum americanum*, *Xerophyllum tenax*, *Zigadenus venenosus*, *Veratrum Eschscholtzii*, *Allium cernuum*, *Camassia Quamash*, *Lilium columbianum*, *Maianthemum dilatatum*, *Trillium ovatum*, *Populus trichocarpa*, *Salix* spp., *Corylus californica*, *Alnus oregana*, *Quercus Garryana*, *Urtica Lyallii*, *Claytonia sibirica*, *Aquilegia formosa*, *Actaea arguta*, *Berberis* (*Mahonia*) spp., *Dicentra formosa*, *Philadelphus Gordonianus*, *Ribes* spp., *Physocarpus capitatus*, *Holodiscus discolor*, *Spiraea* spp., *Aruncus sylvester*, *Rosa* spp., *Rubus* spp., *Fragaria* spp., *Geum macrophyllum*, *Prunus emarginata*, *Osmaronia cerasiformis*, *Amelanchier florida*, *Pyrus diversifolia*, *Vicia* spp., *Oxalis oregana*, *Acer* spp., *Rhamnus Purshiana*, *Epilobium angustifolium*, *Oplopanax horridum*, *Heracleum lanatum*, *Oenanthe sarmentosa*, *Cornus* spp., *Gaultheria Shallon*, *Arctostaphylos Uva-ursi*, *Vaccinium* spp., *Prunella vulgaris* var. *lanceolata*, *Stachys ciliata*, *Galium triflorum*, *Sambucus* spp., *Symphoricarpos albus*, *Lonicera* spp., *Achillea Millefolium*, *Petasites speciosus*, and others. The plants were determined by Dr. G. N. Jones and Mrs. M. R. Flahaut, and a partial set of verifying specimens is deposited in the herbarium of the Washington State Museum in Seattle.—L. CONSTANCE, Department of Botany, University of California, Berkeley.